Training Manual

FOR THE

U. S. Marine Corps

Planning Section

HEADQUARTERS

United States Marine Corps

February, 1919

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HEADQUARTERS, U. S. MARINE CORPS.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

February 20, 1919.

PLANNING SECTION.

The object of this manual is to present a uniform system of training for all Marine Corps units.

It represents a compilation of various Official Bulletins, Manuals, Training Circulars, etc., adapted to Marine Corps needs.

The education and training of officers will be considered in a separate pamphlet issued at a later period.

The system of training herein outlined is approved and will be carefully followed to the end that organizations may attain a high degree of efficiency.

GEORGE BARNETT,
Major General Commandant.

TRAINING—GENERAL.

The development of an efficient fighting machine and necessary skill in the handling of it is the immediate object sought by military training. The ultimate object is success in war, and in this, lies the test of efficiency.

The efficient training of a unit gives to it a "fighting power" which, by means of the agencies of direction and control, exercised through command, is transformed into energy.

The results achieved by troops, as compared with the energy expended, is a measure of the efficiency of the fighting machine and the average efficiency, under the varying circumstances attending each new situation, is a test of preparation and of leadership.

Without discipline troops can neither be trained nor their powers fully untilized. Discipline is therefore the foundation stone of military efficiency.

The administration of training is concerned:

1. With the construction of the fighting machine —organization and individual instruction.
2. With the operation of the fighting machine —collective training.
3. With the maintenance of the fighting machine—careful selection and ample reserve supply of the men and material necessary to keep the machine in an efficient state.

It is apparent that the entire structure of training is built upon the character and judgment of officers.

The basic independent unit of organization is the platoon. The efficiency of a force is measured by the general efficiency of its basic units. The platoon is, therefore, the principal training unit.

The function of training the basic unit deals primarily with the efficiency of its enlisted personnel—the instruction of officers being an incident thereto. Inversely the function of training the company or larger units is primarily the training of officers—the training of troops being incident thereto.

The largest unit is the regiment, the sub-units of which are permanently identified with it. For this reason the regiment is the final unit for which the course hereinafter laid down is prescribed, and it becomes the duty of every regimental commander to exercise initiative and judgment in directing the training of his regimental officers, keeping in view the spirit rather than the letter of these regulations.

As an organization, the brigade stands in much the same relation to the regiment that the latter does to the battalion; its training function is similar.

The annual training of troops is divided into garrison training and field training.

Garrison Training.—will be devoted to training regimental units, or by independent units along similar lines to that designated for training within the regiment, both in garrison and in the field.

Field Training.—will embrace especially range practice, combat exercises with service ammunition and all other training not conducted in garrison.

Marching.—Ability to march long distances is one of the most important requisites of mobile troops. The distances covered in the first marches will be short, but should be gradually increased.

In the early stages of field training the articles of equipment carried should be few and the load on the soldier light. As the men become hardened the load should be increased gradually, so that before the end of the period of company field training, troops will be able to make hard marches under service conditions, carrying full field equipment.

The period of practical training having commenced weather conditions should not be allowed to interfere with it.

The regimental commander will ordinarily allot the greater part of the time allowed interior regimental training to training within the battalions.

In like manner the battalion commander allots time for company training and the company commander for platoon training.

Units smaller than a platoon will undertake individual training and collective training for the largest unit capable of being assembled.

Should the time allotted to any subordinate commander prove insufficient, the training of the lower unit will not be curtailed, but application will be made for an extension of time and this will ordinarily be granted.

Detailed instructions cannot be laid down in this manual. Details of execution are left to the initiative and judgment of those charged with the responsibility for training.

RESPONSIBILITY.

The Regiment.—The administration of the functions of training is best accomplished through appropriate regimental staff organization. When the units of a regiment are serving together the regimental commander organizes, from his Battalion and Machine Gun Company commanders, a "Training Staff." In like manner a "Service Staff" will be formed, and will consist of the regimental adjutant, the regimental quartermaster, the regimental paymaster and regimental commissioned medical personnel.

The next in rank to the regimental commander will be appointed an Executive Officer, and for purposes of training he performs duties corresponding to those of Chief of Staff.

In all matters of policy governing the conduct of the training of the regiment, the commanding officer will frequently call conferences of his senior officers.

Duties of the Training Staff.—To the Training Staff the regimental commander delegates the functions of preparing and carrying out the training schedule; of devising and applying proficiency tests and, in general, of working out the details of training in accordance with principles hereinafter laid down.

Duties of the Service Staff.—To his Service Staff the regimental commander delegates the functions of commanding the regimental service units, attached or belonging to the regiment; and of working out the details of regimental supply service in war.

Duties of the Executive Officer.—The Executive Officer assists the regimental commander in carrying out the prescribed course. By inspections he will assure himself of the degree of thoroughness with which subordinates perform the duties entrusted to them. When so directed, he issues orders in the name of the regimental commander, and all such orders shall be regarded as proceeding from the regimental commander. The executive shall have no other independent authority in consequence of such detail, to his duties on the Training Staff, the Battalion Commander is responsible for the training of his unit as a whole. In effect he is the inspector of training for the companies within his command. He assures himself that the training schedules, prepared by his company commanders, cover the subjects desired, and that the demonstrations are sufficiently repeated to establish sound habits. He makes requisition on the executive officer for the necessary service of supply to enable him to properly carry out the training program. He conducts classes or conferences and delivers lectures, on subjects assigned him by the Executive Officer, in persuance of a program of instruction approved by the commanding officer.

The Company Commander.—The Company Commander is the inspector of training within the company. He assures himself, that the training schedules prepared by the platoon commanders are sufficiently extensive to cover all subjects desired, and that the practical part of the training is conducted with a degree of thoroughness that will give a high state of efficiency. He delivers lectures or conferences when considered necessary and guides and encourages the platoon leaders in their task. He is responsible for the administration of his unit and its collective training.

The Battery Commander.—The Battery Commander is the inspector of training for the battery, and supervises and guides the platoon commanders in the mission of training their platoons. He is responsible for the administration of his unit and its collective training.

In the administration of his unit the company or battery commander is guided always by the principle that discipline lies at the foundation of efficiency.

The foundation of discipline is laid in the company or battery. Its existence renders easy the task of instruction; it is indicative of good morale and of the unit commander's efficient management.

Platoon Commanders.—Under the supervision of the Company or Battery Commander are responsible for the training of their respective platoons.

Unit Not Part of a Regiment.—The senior line officer serving with such unit, in addition to the duties normally assigned him, is charged with such other responsibilities as are necessary to carry out the general scheme hereinbefore prescribed.

Use of Special Troops.—In general with respect to their use, all troops are classified as either Fighting Troops or Special Troops. Infantry, Cavalry and Field Artillery are mobile fighting troops. Their primary role is to fight; the performance of other technical tasks being incidental to the accomplishment of the end in view.

All other troops are special troops, organized primarily for the performance of technical duties other than fighting, except Medical Corpsmen, who are non-combatant. Special troops may be used incidentally as mobile fighting troops, when necessity so demands. They are to be trained accordingly. Every officer, charged with the training of a command of which special troops form a part, will see to it that such special troops are given every opportunity to continually demonstrate the co-ordinate relation they bear to fighting troops by the exercise under all conditions of the functions for which they are designed.

The Brigade.—The Brigade Commander has the additional duty of inspector of training of the troops which compose his brigade. He should constantly bear in mind that since its units are not permanently identified with it, the brigade is a formation rather than an organization, and that the principal training of troops must be carried out within the regiment.

He must exercise great care, therefore, to avoid curtailing or interfering unnecessarily with his regimental commanders in the exercise of their initiative. He carefully follows the progress of the regiment and when advisable, as well as practicable, directs exercises in which regiments operate against one another.

When the brigade commander is also commander of a post at which troops other than those composing his brigade are stationed, he organizes a staff as laid down for the regiment, being careful to see that representatives of the different arms of such special troops as he deems necessary, are included in the training staff.

THE TRAINING YEAR.

The training year is the calendar year.

In each term one period is designated as a garrison period and the other as a field period. The intermediary period is for the purpose of expansion of one or both of the other two periods at the discretion of the responsible authority.

The designation of garrison (indoor) or field (outdoor) period being dependent upon climatic conditions, must be determined by the officer responsible for training. This officer will also allot the time to be devoted to small arm practice, to training within the regiment or unit, in brigade, and in combat maneuvers in the field.

Climatic and other local conditions will dictate, not only the term best suited for the field period, but also to a great extent the general character of the training for any given command.

The working days will include each day of the week except Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. The daily period of time to be actually devoted to training will vary, but should rarely exceed five hours in duration, except in practical work in the field.

The division of the year into terms is as follows:

First Term	January February	Indoor or Outdoor Period
	March April	Intermediary Period
	May June	Outdoor or Indoor Period
Second Term	July August	Indoor or Outdoor Period.
	September October	Intermediary Period
	November December	Outdoor or Indoor Period

PLATOON AND COMPANY TRAINING.

Individual Instruction.—The individuals of a company segregate themselves into three groups; (a) non-commissioned officers and selected privates; (b) individual specialists and experienced privates; (c) recruits and other privates who may be classed as such.

The instruction of these individuals comprises; mental and moral training; technical and economic training, including the development of physique and marching power; tactical training in the use of individual and collective fighting power.

The training of all three classes of individuals in each of the three types of training should proceed as nearly concurrently as circumstances will permit. The mental

and moral training of all is the same. It is a principle of psychology that the thoughts of the individual go far toward shaping his mental and emotional character. It lies within his power to direct his thoughts. The individual to whose mind is pictured (suggested) the reality of war, and whose thoughts in connection therewith are directed upon the emotions of personal courage, of cool determination to advance in the face of danger and upon other desirable qualities or emotions, is undergoing an emotional training which tends to a high degree of morale. The mind thus schooled to the hardships of warfare will be far less susceptible to sudden shocks than one not so schooled.

Mental training should be directed towards the development of resourcefulness, which is but the sound habit of reasoning become intuitive.

Routine matters, such as packing equipment, and putting on of clothing and accoutrement, should be practised always in the same order of rotation, to the end that mechanical habit may relieve the mind of effort, and so leave the faculties untrammeled in dealing with other and more important things, especially in the stress of excitement. Maximum efficiency is attained when the chosen order of rotation is the best adapted to the matter in hand.

The development of physique and marching power should proceed with endurance as its objective. Endurance implies bodily stamina to endure the vicissitudes of campaign. Bodily stamina implies both health and vigor. The physical training should be such as to obtain a harmonious development of the entire body and the correction of previously acquired bodily faults, which may prove sources of weakness when the endurance of the individual is put to test.

Tactical instruction should be conducted by discussions and solutions of concrete cases, either on the ground or by training expedients, such as map maneuvers, tactical walks, etc.

Diaries of work should be kept by all company, battery and platoon commanders, non-commissioned officers and selected privates.

The platoon commander achieves the training of the individuals of the platoon through training the non-commissioned officers and group leaders of the platoon.

Platoon commanders are responsible for the training of their non-commissioned officers.

Exercises without troops, both on the map and on the ground, afford the best means of demonstrating the application of tactical principles to circumstances.

Senior non-commissioned officers should be capable of replacing their officers should casualties require it. They should therefore, accompany their officers on regimental exercises.

Specialists and Experienced Privates.—The training of specialists in many cases forms part of the training of non-commissioned officers and experienced privates.

Among the experienced privates are many men specially qualified to be instructors. So far as practicable such men should be utilized in the instruction of recruits and other privates deficient in instruction.

During this period of platoon training the company commander is the inspector of training for his company.

Recruits and Privates Deficient in Instruction.—The individual instruction of this class should be carried to an advanced point, before any collective instruction is attempted. Instructors should be encouraged to study each individual.

Collective Training.—Organization is necessary before the fighting qualities, developed in the individuals of a company, can be utilized to provide fighting power in the unit. Collective training is the means whereby the unit is organized for maneuver, for discipline, for the direction and control essential to the concentration of individual fighting power upon a desired objective. It engenders a mutual confidence and understanding between all ranks.

Non-commissioned officers will frequently be required to act in lieu of all officers, the company officers acting as observers and instructors. By this means mutual confidence is acquired.

Toward the close of the company training period, the captain will frequently cause the lieutenants and non-commissioned officers to manage exercises, in which he himself commands the company.

BATTALION TRAINING.

Further organization is necessary before the fighting power developed by platoon and company training can be directed toward a common objective.

Battalion training is directed primarily, at the instruction of the company officers in the handling of units and subunits in their mutual relationship, and is mainly concerned with the tactical employment of the fighting power of companies in mutual support. Incidentally, it provides further instruction for the non-commissioned officers and men.

During this period the battalion commander commands his unit as a whole, and the executive officer for training becomes the inspector.

The battalion commander applies in practice the principles of command and tactical leadership, a knowledge of which he has gained by study and experience. He observes his officers in applied training and in tactical leadership.

For the purpose of observing and instructing his officers, the battalion commander will at times direct, but not command his battalion in exercises designed to involve specific features of the minor phases of training. A concrete case will be stated calling for the actual employment of the

troops concerned. The strength and character of the opposition to be excepted will be controlled by the battalion commander. Besides the application of appropriate tactical principles adapted to the ground in use, opportunity is afforded of making incidental and appropriate use of previously acquired knowledge of signalling, of constructing field fortifications or pioneer work, of the passage of obstacles, of screening from the observation of the aircraft, etc.

Subsidiary principles of tactics must always be discussed in conference immediately following the exercise. In this connection it is well to here define both basic and subsidiary principles of tactics.

Basic principles of tactics are unalterable laws of truths, violations of which history shows may lead to and are the primary causes of disaster.

Subsidiary principles are the dictates of sound judgment, conforming to which contributes toward success in adhering to basic principles; they cannot be specifically stated to cover the multitude of circumstances or conditions imposed by the enemy and the conformation and accidents of ground or weather; in a measure they vary with the personality and characteristics of the individual, and are to be acquired, each for himself, by the continual exercise of judgment, until the habit of forming a sound estimate has become intuitive, and the habit of prompt and logical action has become instinctive.

In addition to affording practice in fire adjustment and fire control, field firing and combat practice with service ammunition offer opportunities for mental training directed at development of morale under fire. Battalion commanders will see that company commanders utilize these opportunities to present ocular demonstration of the effect of falling projectiles, and that they direct the faculties of their men toward thoughts of courage, coolness, determination and confidence in their training to gain fire superiority.

It is of little value during this type of training for company officers to assert what they would or would not do, under given circumstances, unless they actually do it. The continual doing of things brings both assurance and ability. For this reason the battalion commander will give the greatest thought and care to the preparation of schemes for exercises, and to the selection of the ground to the end that such schemes may not involve incidental features impossible for actual accomplishment.

REGIMENTAL TRAINING.

Regimental training completes the organization of its sub-units for purposes of maneuver, for combat and for administration. Thereafter units are combined into formations for purposes of training for maneuver or combat. During regimental training the brigade commander becomes the inspector of training. Regimental training em-

braces both tactical handling and administration, including economic measures pertaining to the well being of the command. The supply feature of training is of sufficient magnitude to merit special consideration.

Neither officers nor men are prepared to enter upon regimental training, until the men have been well instructed in the platoon and the officers in the company and battalion.

The regimental commander and his executive must refrain from too early interference with the work of these units.

Regimental training is mainly concerned with the tactical employment of the battalions in mutual support of one another.

Other features of training are incidents in the tactical handling of the troops, precisely as they are incidental to battalion training.

BRIGADE TRAINING.

Convenience in handling dictates that bodies of troops of the same arm are formed into commands composed of two or more regiments.

Brigade training will take the form of tactical exercises on the ground, both with and without troops. The brigade commander will at times delegate the command of the brigade to a junior, while he himself directs the exercise. At other times he will delegate the function of directing an exercise in which he himself commands the troops.

Brigade exercises may take the form of; (a) regimental exercises conducted by each regimental commander independently and observed by the brigade commander; (b) regimental exercises in which the regiments operate against each other and the regimental commanders conduct the exercise, each in his own regiment, and under the observation of the brigade commander; (c) brigade exercises in which the regiments act in mutual support, and the regimental commanders either command or conduct the exercise as the brigade commander may direct, while the brigade commander either commands or directs the exercise, delegating to another officer the function, which he himself does not perform. In any case, all comments are made by the brigade commander and as soon after the exercise as it can properly be done. His criticisms should include his own acts as well as those of his subordinates; a free discussion of subsidiary principles of tactics should be encouraged. The preparation of the scheme for exercises should be done with great care.

In order to stimulate training, responsible officers will from time to time, during the training period and at its end, have efficiency tests made.

Units, that attain a high general standard, will be commended, and the standing in order of merit, of all organizations under his command, will be set forth in a general order by the responsible officer.

Units, that fail to attain a satisfactory general standard, will be made subject of special reports to the Major General Commandant, the responsibility for such failure being fixed.

During the field or outdoor period at least ten consecutive days of each year will, if practicable, be devoted to field maneuvers, combat exercises, marches, etc. During this time the organization will be subsisted on the field ration and will remain in the field.

At least twice a week, during the garrison or indoor training period, lectures will be delivered on important topics such as Patriotism and Loyalty, Discipline, Initative, and professional subjects.

Minimum specifications for Trained Infantry follow and in making up their training schedules officers will be guided by these specifications.

Such tests as are selected should be very simple and quickly and easily given to groups of men at one time. Tests should be held at such times as to interfere as little as possible with the regular training.

(a) THE PHYSICAL STANDARD.

Physical training of the soldier to be so directed that he will be enabled with readiness to qualify in the following tests:

1. Muscular Development.

   Strength Tests

   "Chin up" 8 times.

   Dip 6 times. (If installation is practicable from ground without apparatus.)

2. Agility or Muscular Efficiency.

   Running Tests (Service uniform without coat. No equipment.)

   50 yards in 7 seconds.

   100 yards in 14 seconds.

   220 yards in 35 seconds.

   ½ mile in 4 minutes.

   Running Tests (complete field equipment, including ammunition.) 100 yards in 20 seconds.

   Jumping Tests (service uniform without coat. No equipment.)

   Standing broad jump 7 feet.

   Running broad jump 12 feet.

   Running high jump 3½ feet.

   Jumping Course Test.

   50 ft. course of three 4 ft. ditches and three 2½ ft. hurdles.

   Vault fence 4½ feet high.

   Scaling (service uniform without coat. No equipment):

   Scale with readiness wall 7 feet high.

Climbing (service uniform without equipment):

Climb 20 foot rope in 30 seconds. If installation is practicable.

Climb or scale 100 yards of hill slope near camp in number of minutes set by average of Company.

Digging (in connection with intrenching):

Excavate in medium earth with short handled shovel: 1 cubic yard in 1 hour.

Marching:

March ten miles in four hours, carrying complete field equipment, including ammunition, completing march in good physical condition, entire unit engaging in or being in condition to engage in a combat exercise.

Boxing:

Foot work—left foot and left hand forward.
Straight left to head and block.
Straight left to body and block.
Left hook for head and block.
Left hook for body and block.
Right cross to head and block.
Right cross to body and block.
One-two.
Jab w. left for body and cross w. right to head.
Feinting w. left to use an uppercut.
Short bouts (2 minutes.)

Wrestling:

Holds and breaks.
Foot work.
Short bouts (3 minutes.)

Hand-to-Hand Fighting (reference "Hand-to-Hand Fighting," Inf. S. of A. 1918):

Defense against an opponent who rushes you from the front.

Offense in rushing at an opponent from the front.

Defense against an attack by an opponent from the rear.

Offensive against an opponent from the rear.
Face to face standing tactics, offensive and defensive.
Escorting a prisoner.
Disabling methods.

3. Sustained Rifle Fire.

Sustained aimed simulated rifle fire at rate of 8 rounds per minute for 10 minutes.

4. Equitation (for mounted men.)

Efficiency tests in the following:

Saddling and bridling.
Care of the horse.
Grooming.
Mounting and dismounting.
Position and reins.

Walk, trot, gallop.
Covering distances.
Jumps.
Elementary knowledge of horse shoeing.

(b) THE STANDARD OF MORALE.

Psychological training of the soldier to be so directed as to develop a high standard of morale in the following:

1. Patriotism and loyalty.
2. Discipline.
3. Self respect and pride.
4. Alertness.
5. Esprit.
6. Cheerfulness.
7. Enthusiasm.
8. Initiative.
9. Resourcefulness.
10. Aggressiveness.
11. Determination and tenacity.

(c) THE STANDARD OF TRAINING.

The individual soldier is required to qualify according to the highest attainable standard of average efficiency in the following:

A. Manipulation of the Field Equipment.

1. Name and indicate the principal parts of the field equipment of the infantry soldier.
2. Disassemble and assemble the equipment.
3. Sling and unsling the equipment.
4. Prepare the equipment for inspection.
5. Pitch shelter tent and display equipment.
6. Pitch double shelter tent and display equipment.
7. Detach the pack when equipment is slung.
8. Make up the individual surplus kit.
9. Demonstrate and describe the cleaning and care of web equipment and of leather equipment.

B. Nomenclature, Care and Use of the Rifle.

1. Name and indicate principal parts of the rifle.
2. State what is meant by the caliber of the rifle.
3 Describe the effect on the bullet of the spiral rifling in the bore.
4. Disassemble and reassemble the belt mechanism.
5. Demonstrate and describe the proper methods of cleaning the rifle.
6. Describe the proper method of keeping the rifle in good condition during field service, especially in the trenches, under varied conditions of weather and warfare, including gas attack.
7. Explain battle sight, normal or half sight and peep sight and describe their use.

8. Set the sights correctly for indication of elevation and windage for both normal and peep sight with maximum time for each sight setting of ten seconds. Five tests.
9. Adjust the sling and take the proper firing positions standing, sitting, kneeling and prone. Include positions from parapet, wall top or other horizontal rest and from vertical edge of wall, door, window or tree.
10. Set sights with correct elevation and windage to bring placed shots to the bulls-eye on the 500 yard target. (Normal and peep sights, five tests, 10 seconds each.)
11. Demonstrate proficiency in sighting with rifle in sighting rest. (Test: 3 consecutive triangles, no side of triangle to exceed ½ inch. Distance 20 feet.)
12. Demonstrate facility in loading from belt in each of standing, sitting, kneeling and prone positions, using dummy ammunition clip in belt, pocket fastened. (Maximum time limit 6 seconds each in best five out of seven trials.)
13. Demonstrate correct aiming combined with trigger squeeze in each of the four firing positions. Five tests (Use target machine, aiming rod device, Belgian Aiming Device, or perforated bulls-eye covering the instructor's eye in tests.)
14. Demonstrate facility in rapid loading, aiming and firing. Load from belt and simulate fire with two clips of dummy cartridges. Test by means of aiming rod device, Belgian Aiming Device, or perforated bulls-eye over instructor's eye. Test in the four firing positions in the open and from trenches. Time: 1 minute each.
15. Demonstrate freedom from flinching. Test in prone position. Rifle to be so manipulated by the instructor that the man undergoing tests does not know whether it is loaded or not. Service ammunition to be used.

C. Gallery Practice.

1. Make qualification score required by firing regulations at present in force, in each of the firing positions.

D. Range Practice.

1. Make qualification markman's score required by firing regulations and orders at present in force.

E. Manual of Arms, etc.

Execute with standard accuracy and precision:

1. Manual of arms by the numbers.
2. Manual of arms without the numbers.
3. Parade rest, trail arms.
4. Rifle salutes.

5. Inspection arms. Prepare for inspection (proper action when instructor takes and returns the piece.)
6. Stack arms. Take arms.

F. Drill.

Execute with standard accuracy and precision:

1. Attention.
2. Facings.
3. Mark time. Side steps. Backward march.
4. By the flanks. To the rear.
5. Eyes right. Right dress.
6. Hand salute.
7. Action as pivot and as various numbers in squad right and in squad right about.
8. Obliques. Turns.
9. Face to the right or left in marching. Demonstrate.
10. Proper carriage of body and piece in marching.
11. Action as various numbers of a squad in "As Skirmishers."
12. Action as various numbers of combat group 1, 2, 3 and 4 in "As skirmishers in two lines (one wave) march."
13. Proper execution of load, aim and fire.
14. Proper action in response to commands for volley fire, fire at will, clip fire, suspend firing, cease firing, unload.

G. Interior Guard Duty.

1. Demonstrate a thorough working knowledge of the general orders for sentinels.
2. Demonstrate:
   (1) Halts and advances.
   (2) Calls (Corporal, the guard, fire, relief.)
   (3) Salutes.
   (4) Duties of No. 1 of the Guard.

H. Bayonet Exercise and Combat.

Execute with standard accuracy:

1. Guard, High Port, Long thrust, Short thrust, Parrys, Jabs, Butt Strikes.
2. Execute combination of the above movements.
3. Demonstrate accuracy and quickness in offense against parry stick, rings, etc.
4. Demonstrate accuracy, quickness and power in thrusts and varied offense against dummy.
5. Demonstrate efficient withdrawal of bayonet.
6. Demonstrate standard accuracy, quickness and power in the assault over the assault course.
7. Demonstrate kicking and tripping as aids to bayonet offense.
8. Describe the proper offensive action in the bayonet assault.

9. Describe the location of the vulnerable points of the anatomy.
10. Demonstrate disarming opponent when attacking with fixed bayonet.
11. Demonstrate method of disarming opponent armed with knife.
12. Demonstrate various features of "in-fighting."

I. Sanitation, Hygiene and First Aid.

1. Describe the make and fit of the proper marching shoe and of the proper marching sock.
2. Describe the proper care of the feet from day to day on extended marches.
3. Describe the proper care of blisters on the feet.
4. State reasons for the necessity of personal cleanliness, including care of the teeth and cleanliness of camp and billet.
5. Describe the method of prevention of malaria, typhoid and para-typhoid in the service.
6. Describe the methods in use in combating venereal disease.
7. Demonstrate the application of the first aid packet.
8. Demonstrate resuscitation from drowning.
9. Demonstrate stoppage of bleeding.
10. Demonstrate bandaging, care of fractures, slings.
11. Demonstrate carrying patient.
12. Demonstrate placing patient on litter.

J. Trench Warfare, Sanitation, etc.

1. Describe the care of the feet in the trenches.
2. Describe the means of combating vermin.

K. Signalling.

1. Make and interpret with standard speed the drill and firing signals authorized in I. D. R.
2. Interpret the generally used bugle calls and signals.
3. Interpret the whistle signals.
4. Send and receive by flag and semaphore with standard speed and accuracy. (Selected men of the company.)

L. Military Courtesy.

Execute and explain use of proper hand and rifle salutes.

(a) The soldier standing still.
(b) The soldier passing an officer.
(c) The soldier in public conveyance, the soldier indoors, in public gatherings indoors, the soldier during playing of the National Anthem or sounding "To the colors."

M. Elements of Field Service.

Demonstrate:

1. Proper action of various members of squad in pitching and folding wall tents.

2. Demonstrate individual cooking of coffee, bacon, potatoes, stew.
3. Demonstrate proficiency in carrying verbal messages.
4. Recognition of or pointing out of various individual officers of the command.
5. Demonstrate efficiency in construction of obstacles.
6. Estimate distances with standard efficiency.

N. Grenade Instruction.

1. Describe with models construction and action of various forms of grenades in use.
2. Demonstrate acquaintance with explosives in use.
3. Demonstrate efficiency in filling grenades.
4. Demonstrate efficiency in emptying grenades.
5. Throw dummy grenades with proper timing and accuracy from various positions at ranges from 3 to 30 yards.
6. Throw live grenades with proper timing and accu acy. (selected men.)
7. Demonstrate thorough knowledge of the correct tactics of the individuals of the small group in:
   (a) Trench warfare.
   (b) Shell Hole Warfare.
   (c) Open warfare. (Fighting in the open, in the streets, etc.)
   (d) Mopping up.
   (e) Use of the group in combination with other specialties.
8. Demonstrate thorough knowledge of the rifle grenades in use.
9. Fire the rifle grenade with accuracy.
10. Demonstrate knowledge of the tactics of rifle grenade barrage.

Individuals will be instructed and their efficiency observed and tested in the practice of details of open warfare and of trench warfare, which details will be correctly demonstrated and practiced under varied conditions as elements of a stated field situation.

The required details are outlined in the company standard herewith.

THE SPECIALIST.

(a) The Sniper (add to the general training of the soldier):

1. Demonstrate thorough knowledge of telescopic sights.
2. Demonstrate thorough knowledge of stalking and large telescopes.
3. Demonstrate thorough knowledge of patrolling and scouting.
4. Demonstrate thorough knowledge of map reading.
5. Prepare good panoramic sketches, map sketches, range cards.

6. Demonstrate skill in observation by day and by night in reporting and recording observations.
7. Prepare written messages and reports.
8. Demonstrate skill in selection and construction of sniper posts.
9. Demonstrate skill in the use of the prismatic compass and the plotting of observations taken with same.
10. Demonstrate skill in practical use of methods of camouflage.
11. Exhibit expert riflemanship.
12. Demonstrate thorough knowledge of trench systems.
13. Demonstrate special skill in signalling, use of telephone and other means of communication.
14. Demonstrate special skill in estimation of distance and use of range finders.
15. Demonstrate thorough knowledge of methods of trench warfare.
16. Demonstrate thorough knowledge of periscope, sniperscopes.
17. Demonstrate ability in the interpretation of aerial photographs.
18. Demonstrate skill in the use of cover in crawling and in stalking.

(b) The Soldier Agent of Liaison (the signalman, the scout, the runner):

1. Describe the principles of liaison.
2. Qualify in use of ground, flag and aerial signals.
3. Qualify in knowledge of service signals and abbreviations.
4. Qualify in use of flash, fire and rocket signals.
5. Qualify in transmission of battle orders.
6. Qualify in knowledge of trench systems.
7. Qualify in knowledge and use of telegraph, telephone and buzzer systems.
8. Qualify in knowledge and use of radio system.
9. Qualify in knowledge and use of ground induction apparatus.
10. Qualify in listening methods.

(c) The Grenadier and Bomber.

Add to the general training of the soldier the following.

(Note that the general training of the soldier includes a through training in bombing):

1. Knowledge of trench systems.
2. Knowledge of the tactics of the bombing squad in the offense and in the defense.
3. Throw live bombs.
4. Special physical training. Special accuracy.
5. Trench clearing. Trench blocking.
6. Crater fighting.

(d) The Automatic Rifleman (add to the general training of the soldier):

1. Demonstrate thorough knowledge of the nomenclature of the arm.
2. Disassemble and assemble the arm.
3. Demonstrate thorough knowledge of the care of the arm.
4. Demonstrate skill in marksmanship.
5. Demonstrate skill in firing while advancing.
6. Demonstrate knowledge of the correct tactics of the arm in:
   (a) Trench warfare. (Offensive and defensive).
   (b) Shellhole Warfare.
   (c) Open warfare. (Offensive and defensive.)
   (d) Use in combination and with other specialities.

(e) The Cook (special knowledge required in the following):

1. Cooking and baking.
2. Mess sanitation.
3. Mess management.
4. Field cooking.
5. Selection, care and preparation of foods and meats.
6. Kitchen economy.

(f) The Clerk (special knowledge required in the following):

1. Military correspondence.
2. File and correspondence work.
3. Office organization.
4. Desk efficiency.
5. Orders.
6. Regulations.
7. Use of blank forms.
8. Field desks and contents.
9. Making and use of pay rolls.
10. Making of requisitions.

(g) The Mechanic (special knowledge required in the following):

1. Cordage, blocks, tackles, levers.
2. Oils, paint, preservatives, soaps, metal solvents.
3. Care and repair of equipment (metal, leather, web and canvas.)
5. Ammunition (issue, storage, cleaning and packing.)
6. Company workshop.
7. Machine gun, rifle, pistol, automatic rifle.
8. Orders, regulations, pamphlets, in regard to company property.
9. Distribution, loss, handling, survey, allowances and spare parts of equipment.
10. Carpenter and machine tools.
11. Bolts, screws, nails.
12. Carpentry.

13. Plumbing, blow-torch, putty, glass, wiring.
14. Field service, camp expedients.
15. Wagon, truck, and railroad car packing.

5. THE SQUAD.

Qualification required under direction of its leader in:

(a) Close order drill.
(b) Mechanism of extended order drill.
(c) Maneuvering as a patrol with maximum efficiency of protection, observation, communication, etc.
(d) Attacking without support.
(e) Delivering bayonet attack with maximum effectiveness.
(f) Designating and covering an indicated target with maximum efficiency.
(g) Distribution of fire over target.
(h) Shifting of fire with maximum efficiency.
(i) Ready response to fire control.
(j) Execution of squad rushes with maximum efficiency.
(k) Packing surplus kit.

Qualification required under direction of its leader in the demonstration of the correct knowledge of principles and action in the appropriate details of *open warfare* and of *trench warfare* (listed in company standard) correctly demonstrated under varied conditions as elements of a stated field situation, involving varied strength of the entire command.

6. THE PLATOON.

Qualification required under command of its leader in:

(a) Close order drill (Platoon independent.)
(b) Close order drill (Platoon as part of a company.)

Qualification required under direction of its leader in the demonstration of the correct knowledge of principles and action in the appropriate details of *open warfare* and of *trench warfare* (listed in company standard page 16) correctly demonstrated under varied conditions elements of a stated field situation involving varied strength of the entire command.

7. THE COMPANY.

Qualification required under direction of the Company Commander in:

(a) Close order drill.
(b) Mechanism of extended order drill.
(c) Designating and covering an indicated target with maximum efficiency.
(d) Distribution of fire over target.
(e) Ready response to fire control.
(f) Preparing company equipment for wagon and truck loading and loading same.
(g) Demonstration of cohesive route marching.

Qualification required under direction of its leader in the demonstration of the correct knowledge of principles and action in appropriate details of *open warfare* (listed below) correctly demonstrated under varied conditions as elements of a stated field situation, involving varied strength of the entire command.

I. ADVANCE GUARD DUTY.

1. THE POINT.

   Order to. Manner of moving out.
   (a) Order to. Manner of moving out.
   (b) Conduct at variations in road terrain.
   (c) Conduct on observing enemy.
   (d) Conduct under surprise fire of varied strength from front and flanks.
   (e) Conduct in falling back.

2. THE ADVANCE PARTY.

   (a) Formation on varied terrain and under varied situations.
   (b) Manner of sending out patrols. Giving orders to patrols.
   (c) Method of communication with support and with patrols.
   (d) Action under surprise fire of varied strength from front and from flanks.
   (e) Action in vigorous frontal attack to seize important point.
   (f) Action on meeting superior force.
   (g) Action in retiring from the support.

3. PATROLS FROM THE ADVANCED PARTY.

   (a) Transmission of orders and giving of directions by leaders.
   (b) Formation and manner of moving out.
   (c) Manner of procedure on varied terrain (woods, defiles, inclosures, etc.)
   (d) Communication and control within the patrol.
   (e) Communication with the advance party.
   (f) Conduct upon observing the enemy.
   (g) Conduct in combating enemy's patrols in the rencontre.
   (h) Conduct in gaining information of the enemy's position, strength, etc., when the advance guard encounters an enemy position. Transmission of such information.
   (i) Conduct of patrol in combat firing.
   (j) Conduct of patrol when advance party is forced to retire.
   (k) Conduct of patrol in gaining observation positions to front and flanks.

4. CONNECTING FILES.

   (a) Manner of marching. Action at road variations.
   (b) Methods of communication.

5. The Support.

(a) Formation under varied situations.
(b) Communication with advance party and with reserve.
(c) Action under surpise fire of varied strength from front and flanks.
(d) Action under surprise artillery fire.
(e) Action in support of advance party by rendering flank patrol assistance.
(f) Action in reinforcing the advance party under varied conditions.
(g) Action in covering the retirement of the advance party.
(h) Action in retiring on the reserve.

6. The Reserve.

(a) Practically the same problems as the above (support), relative, of course, to the support and to the main body.
(b) Method of advance at rapid rate of march for reinforcing support and formation of advance to avoid heavy losses.

II. THE FLANK GUARD, THE CONVOY.

Flank guard and the convoy offer variation in advance guard formation studies.

III. ROUTE MARCHING.

(a) Methods and rating of marching over measured courses. (Special attention to individuals. Classifying individuals if necessary and practice in classified section.) Acceleration of speed. Cohesive marching.
(b) Practice over short courses in keeping up and in position and in preventing straggling. Changing rate of marching.
(c) Clearing road at rests. Side of the road and concealment from aeroplane reconnaissance marching Sending squad representatives to fill squad canteens. Conduct at pumps and springs in canteen filling.

IV. REAR GUARD DUTY.

(a) Formation under varied situations.
(b) Action or rear guard patrol.
(c) Selection and preparation of successive defensive position.
(d) Action of rear party in retreating before closely pursuing force.
(e) Action of support in covering retreat of the rear party.

(f) Action of support and reserve in withdrawing from defensive position and in taking up the retreat.
(g) Action of the reserve in intercepting a rear flanking attack upon the main body.

V. OUTPOST DUTY.

1. The Main Body.
   (a) Field lecture and demonstration on camp sites, kitchen sanitation, incinerators, locations, construction and sanitation of rears, location and care of corrals, location of drinking, bathing and wash water, etc.
   (b) Interior camp guard duty.
   (c) Shelter tent pitching.
   (d) Pyramidal and wall tent pitching.
   (e) Communication with supports.
   (f) Quick turning out and forming under surprise and emergency orders.
   (g) Transmission of orders, inspection, preparation, etc., of special patrols sent out from main body.
   (h) Forced marching to reinforce supports.

2. The Reserve.
   Location, formation and conduct. Relieving the supports.

3. The Support.
   Demonstration of:
   (a) Location and formation.
   (b) Support intrenching and defense preparations.
   (c) Communication with reserve and with pickets.
   (d) Support sentinels. Interior conduct of support.
   (e) Individual cooking.
   (f) Patrolling from the support.
   (g) Relieving the pickets.
   (h) Combat action of the support under varied situations.

4. The Picket.
   Demonstration of:
   (a) Location and formation.
   (b) Conduct and messing of the picket.
   (c) Patrolling from the picket.
   (d) Combat action under varied situations.
   (e) Night formations.
   (f) Communication with supports and with outguards.
   (g) Relieving the outguards.
   (h) Combat retiring upon the supports.

5. Conduct of the Examining Post.
   Demonstrate:

6. The Outguards.

Demonstrations of:

(a) Positions and conduct of cossack posts.
(b) Positions and conduct of sentinels, double sentinels, sentry squads.
(c) Conduct of visiting patrols and of examining patrols.
(d) Orders for sentinels of the outguards.
(e) Communication.
(f) Relieving the outguards.
(g) Combat action under varied situations.
(h) Combat retiring upon the picket.
(i) Receiving flag of truce.
(j) Receiving deserters.
(k) Night changes.

VI. MARCH OUTPOSTS DUTY.

Demonstration of:

(a) Formation, posting, relieving, communication.
(b) Combat action under varied conditions.

VII. THE DEFENSE.

(a) Practice of surprise deployments from any formation in any direction.
(b) Field lecture on selection of defensive positions, selecting and planning lines of intrenchments, dummy trenches, shelters and bomb proofs, trench quarters, communications and approaches, trench rears, etc. (for selection and preparation of defensive positions, see trench warfare.)
(c) Construction of intrenchments.
(d) Construction of obstacles, theory and practice.
(e) Location of detachments for flank protection and strengthening of such positions.
(f) Interior communication.
(g) Location of supports and use in combat.
(h) Location of reserves and use in combat.
(i) Estimation of distances and range finding.
(j) Practice in pointing out and defining targets.
(k) Distribution of fire of squads and platoons over targets. Shifting of fire.
(l) Assigning of defensive zones to platoons. Maintenance of defense within zones. Maintenance of observation within platoon defense zones.
(m) Control of fire.
(n) Conduct of prolonged defensive firing. Use of firing reliefs in squads, platoon and company.
(o) Distribution of ammunition.
(p) Receiving and repulse of bayonet charges.
(q) Counter attacks by supports and reserves.
(r) Interior communication.

VIII. THE POSITION IN READINESS.

Problems requiring or justifying.

IX. THE ATTACK.

Demonstrations of:

(a) The approach from distant ranges.
(b) The advance through artillery zones.
(c) The advance through the mid zones under varied conditions.
(d) The assignment of platoon and squad targets and the communication of targets to individuals.
(e) The use of combat patrols and ground scouts.
(f) Range finding and estimation of range.
(g) Interior and exterior communication and use of signals.
(h) Opening fire, rating of fire.
(i) Practice squad rushes for speed and minimum exposure, especially at beginning and at end of rush.
(j) Practice of platoon rushes.
(k) Practice of attack with defense outlined with men equipped with red flags to give indication of fire superiority and to control the advance.
(l) Combat action in meeting surprise fire, of varied strength, from varied positions, front and flank.
(m) Preparation for the bayonet charge.
(n) Practice squad, platoon and company bayonet charges for cohesion, team work and force.
(o) Supplying and distribution of ammunition.
(p) Reinforcing the firing line.
(q) Reorganizing of squads of the firing line.
(r) Continuation of attack when various leaders are disabled.
(s) Location, formation and use of supports.
(t) Individual use of cover.

X. NIGHT MANEUVERS.

(a) The night march.
(b) The deployment at night.
(c) The night occupation of a position.
(d) The advancing of a line and the intrenching of a new line at night.
(e) The night withdrawal from a position.
(f) The night attack.
(g) The night defense.

XI. EXERCISES INVOLVING ARTILLERY.

(a) The unit in support of artillery.
(b) The unit in attack upon artillery.

Qualification required under direction of its leader in the demonstration of the correct knowledge of principles and action in the appropriate details of *trench warfare* (listed below), correctly demonstrated under varied conditions as elements of a stated field situation involving varied strength of the entire command.

TRENCH WARFARE—THE DEFENSE.

1. THE DEFENSE.
   - (a) Necessary action for immediate defense in passing from open to trench warfare.
2. THE SEIZING AND HOLDING OF ADVANTAGEOUS POSITIONS.
   - (a) Seizing advantageous terrain.
   - (b) Establishing outposts.
   - (c) Digging in under fire.
   - (d) Connecting up flanks and supports.
   - (e) Establishing communication.
   - (f) Correction and reorganization of the line according to tactical considerations. (Fire trench first.)
3. DEFENSIVE ORGANIZATION OF A NEW AREA OR SECTOR.
   - (a) Distribution of Garrison. Mounting of listening and observation posts.
   - (b) General defense scheme including the necessary drawing of trench sketches of defenses.
   - (c) WORK.—Drawing plan of work in sequence of importance—immediate organization of garrison for front line and forward area work—recommendations for other working parties with proposed work schedule.
   - (d) GARRISON WORK.—Building of Fire trench. Making parapet bullet-proof.
     - Clearing, repairing, and improving all front line trenches.
     - Digging of saps for listening posts.
     - Protection for advanced posts.
     - Wiring—constructing proper wire entanglements.
     - Sanitation—construction of latrines—drainage.
     - Clearing of communication trenches in forward area, revetting where advisable—construction of dugouts, shelters, grenade and ammunition stores.
     - Construction of Machine Gun emplacements and alternative positions.
4. THE CONDUCT OF TRENCH ROUTINE.
   - (a) The organization and conduct of trench guard by day and by night (Tests of vigilance.)
   - (b) Conduct and reasons of "Stand-to."
   - (c) Conduct of messing——rations and carrying parties.

(d) Daily inspections—equipment, rifles, ammunition feet.
(e) The conduct of sanitary measures, use of latrines, etc.
(f) The conduct of work on wire and trench repairs and new construction.
(g) Care of ammunition and knowledge of orders regarding the wearing of equipment.
(h) Challenging by night.
(i) Conduct during a heavy bombardment.
(j) Conduct—if a mine is blown in front or near your own line.
(k) Conduct during an enemy attack or raid.
(l) Conduct of the counter-attack.
(m) Conduct of patrols for offensive and reconnaissance.
(n) Making reports.
(o) Keeping log-book, trench store book and necessary records.
(p) Flag of truce. Procedure with prisoners.
(q) Reporting and handling of casualties.
(r) Preparation for relief.
(s) Conduct of the relief.

5. Conduct in Preparation for Trench Relief (outgoing unit):
(a) Orders.
(b) Checking and listing of trench stores.
(c) Statement for incoming unit containing all information for incoming unit, including enemy trenches and wire and enemy activities.
(d) Completion of entries in log-book.
(e) Organization for quick relief, listening and detached posts first.
(f) Special protection during relief.
(g) Routes of departure.
(h) Order of leaving front line trenches and march to rear.

6. Relief Operation (Incoming unit.)
(a) Visit and reconnaissance previous to taking over.
(b) Number of officers and non-commissioned officers required. Party to obtain all detailed information necessary for the immediate occupation and defense.
(c) Operation orders.
(d) Order of march from billets or rear position.
(e) Conduct of guides.
(f) Distribution of stores to be carried by the men.
(g) Inspection, rifles, equipment, etc.
(h) Orders regarding noise, light and intervals, precautions for night marching.
(i) Action to be taken in the event of attack during relief.

(j) Instructions to new sentries.
(k) Taking over trench stores, log-book, information, etc.
(l) Reporting relief.

TRENCH WARFARE—THE OFFENSE.

I. RAIDS.

(a) Conduct of preparing details, objects, information, demoralization, inflict losses. Make enemy nervous, taking of prisoners for identification and information. Supplement intelligence collected by other branches of the Service.

II. PREPARATION FOR AN ATTACK.

1. Practice trenches.
2. Taking and laying out of ground as exact copy of enemy area to be attacked, based on photographs, trench maps and information regarding trenches. Strong points, machine gun emplacements, mine shafts, tunnels and all obstacles.
3. Preliminary orders.
4. Distribution of ground.
5. Disposition of units in 1st, 2d and mopping up waves.
6. Role assigned to each unit.
7. The obstacles to overcome in order to insure success.
8. The means at the disposal of unit.
9. Coordination of all arms in unit and their tactical value.
10. Allotment of sections for special work.
11. Plan of operation in detail.
12. The number of assaulting sections, starting point of each, distinguishing marks.
13. Objectives for each unit.
14. Lines of attack and compass bearings.
15. Time assault is to start.
16. Communication—runners, signallers, telephones.
17. Method by which artillery fire is to be timed.
18. Explanation and practice with dummy barrage, to conform with progress of infantry.
19. Arrangements for signals informing positions of each unit.
20. Methods to be adopted in marking out the front occupied, either at some particular line or on some line agreed on.

THE CONDUCT OF THE ASSAULT.

21. The occupation of the conquered position.
22. The exploitation of success obtained.
23. Equipment to be carried.
24. Supply of ammunition.
25. Situation of dumps, stores, etc.

26. Evacuation of wounded.
27. Tests in discipline during practice and preliminary training.

III. ASSAULT.

1. Final orders——read.
2. All ready—every man knows his job—cautioned against the word "retire."
3. Checking up. Maps, supplies, message forms, etc. Watches synchronized.
4. Inspection.
5. Jumping off trenches occupied.
6. Distribution of material, ammunition, etc. to be carried. Location of ration and material dumps.
7. Conference with arms which co-ordinate with your unit.
8. Final fixing of zero hour.
9. Signal to go.
10. Direction of waves.
11. Movement conforming with artillery barrage.
12. Pace uniform.
13. Control of section commanders.
14. Fighting—the unit overcoming all obstacles.
15. Rush. Objective.
16. Signals showing positions. Messages.
17. Mopping up wave dropped.
18. Moving on to a final objective—same procedure as first.
19. Sending back prisoners' escorts.
20. Probable reinforcements.
21. Immediate protection by patrols. Outposts.
22. Digging in.
23. Communications, signals, reports, connecting up. Consolidation.
24. Preparation for counter attacks.
25. Exploitation of success.
26. Care of wounded.
27. Clearing of position.
28. Burial of dead.
29. Salvage.

MINIMUM SPECIFICATIONS FOR TRAINED INFANTRY.

THE HEADQUARTERS COMPANY.

Add to the general physical and other individual general training of the soldier the following special training of the various specialists of the headquarters company.

1. THE BAND.
   - (a) Music, individual and ensemble.
   - (b) Marching.
   - (c) Ceremonies.
   - (d)) Litter bearing.
   - (e) Hygiene and First Aid Work.
   - (f) Knowledge of trench systems.

2. THE SIGNALMEN.

   Special instruction as outlined in the standard of the soldier agent of liaison.

3. THE MOUNTED ORDERLIES.
   - (a) Equitation.
   - (b) Care of animals.
   - (c) Care and repair of saddles and leather equipment and of horse equipment.
   - (d) Stable and corral management and sanitation.
   - (e) Grooming.
   - (f) Message carrying.
   - (g) Map reading.
   - (h) Organization, trench systems, etc.

4. SAPPERS AND BOMBERS.
   - (a) Head cover.
   - (b) Execution of full sap and of double sap.
   - (c) Execution of mining operations.
   - (d) Block and tackle.
   - (e) Handling heavy weights.
   - (f) Field piledrivers.
   - (g) Cutting and clearing timber and brush.
   - (h) Construction and repair of roads.
   - (i) Trail building.
   - (j) Use of concrete.
   - (k) Camp expedients.
   - (l) Bridges.
   - (m) Fords.
   - (n) Pack transportation.
   - (o) Trench Construction.
     - (1) Wire entanglements.
     - (2) Chevaux de frise.
     - (3) Abatis.
     - (4) Fougasse.
     - (5) Trous de loup.
     - (6) Inundations.

(7) Concealment of obstacles.
(8) Camouflage.
(9) Street barricades.
(10) Gabions.
(11) Fascines.
(12) Hurdles.
(13) Revetments of timber, chicken wire, sod concrete, stone, etc.
(14) Dummy trenches.
(15) Splinter and bomb proofs.
(16) Sniper and observation posts.
(17) Listening posts.
(18) Trench drainage.
(19) Latrines, dressing stations.
(20) Approaches and communications.
(21) Cave dugouts.
(22) Strong points.
(23) Woods for defense.
(24) Buildings for defense.
(25) Trench lighting.
(26) Trench construction at night.
(27) Trench repair and reversal.

THE SUPPLY COMPANY.

Add to the general necessary instruction of the soldier in the matters of discipline, physical development, use of arms, etc., the following special training:—

1. The Supply N. C. O's and Detail.

(a) General use of blank forms, requisitions, payrolls, etc.
(b) Receiving, warehousing, care of and issue of supplies.
(c) Entraining and detraining.
(d) Embarking and disembarking.
(e) Field bases. Distributing points, dumps.
(f) Transportation. Transportation requests. Bills lading.
(g) Billeting.
(h) Castramentation.
(i) Office organization.
(j) Property accounts and responsibility. Property of lading.
(k) Surveys.
(l) Care of animals, corrals, harness.
(m) Care and slaughter of beef cattle.
(n) The ration.
(o) Construction and repair of buildings.
(p) Road discipline.
(q) Supply of units in the field.
(r) Field cooking. Bakeries.

2. Motor Transportation.

(a) Knowledge of construction, operation, repair, etc. of motor vehicles in general and trucks in particular.
(b) Knowledge of care of motor vehicles.
(c) Driving motor vehicles and trucks.
(d) Loading and packing.
(e) Motor trains.

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8. The Battalion.

Qualification required under direction of the Battalion Commander in:

(a) Close order drill.
(b) Deployments.
(c) Battalion Ceremonies.

Qualification required under direction of the Battalion Commander in the demonstration of the correct knowledge of the principles and action in the appropriate details of *open warfare,* and of *trench warfare* (listed in company standard) correctly demonstrated under varied conditions as elements of a stated field situation involving varied strength of the entire command.

9. The Regiment.

Qualification required under direction of the Regimental Commander in the demonstration of correct knowledge of the principles and action in the following details of *open warfare* correctly demonstrated under varied conditions as elements of a stated field situation.

1. The Regiment as Reserve of an Advance Guard:
   (a) Formation under varied situations.
   (b) Ammunition with support and with main body.
   (c) Protection of flanks.
   (d) Action in response to surprise fire from front and from flanks.
   (e) Action under surprise artillery fire.
   (f) Action under aeroplane bombing attack.
   (g) Action in aid of the support when the latter is checked.
   (h) Action in aid of the support in the quick seizure of advantageous terrain.
   (i) Action in covering the retirement of the support.
   (j) Action in retiring upon the reserve.
2. The Regiment as an Advance Guard:
   (a) The formation.
   (b) The advance.
   (c) The deployment in attack.
   (d) The action in the rencontre.
3. The Regiment as Flank Guard:
4. The Regiment as Convoy.

5. The preparation by the Regiment of its equipment for loading on its transportation and the loading of the same.
6. The cohesive route march of the Regiment with its transportation.
7. Simulation of entraining and detraining.
8. Simulation of embarking and disembarking.
9. The Regiment as Rear Guard.
   (a) The formation.
   (b) Action in delaying a closely pursuing enemy.
10. The Regiment as Reserve of a Rear Guard.
11. The Regiment as Outpost.
   (a) The formation of the outpost.
   (b) The proper conduct of the routine of the outpost.
   (c) Defensive action of the outpost under varied assumed situations.
12. The Regiment as Reserve of an outpost.
13. The Regiment acting alone in the offense.
   (a) The advance from distant ranges through various zones.
   (b) The reconnaissance.
   (c) The issue of the attack order.
   (d) The conduct of the attack.
   (e) The conduct of liaison.
   (f) The supply and distribution of ammunition.
   (g) The pursuit.
   (h) The organization of captured ground.
   (i) The withdrawal.
14. The Regiment attacking in Brigade.
15. The Regiment acting alone in the defense.
   (a) The selection and occupation of a defensive position with hasty intrenchment.
   (b) The conduct of the defense.
   (c) The use of supports and reserves.
   (d) The conduct of liaison.
   (e) The use of reserves.
16. The position in readiness.
17. Night Maneuvers.
   (a) The night march.
   (b) The deployment at night.
   (c) The night occupation of a position.
   (d) The advancing of a line and the intrenching of a new line at night.
   (e) The night withdrawal from a position.
   (f) The night attack.
   (g) The night defense.
18. Exercises involving artillery.
   (a) The Regiment in support of artillery.
   (b) The Regiment in attack supported by artillery.

19. Conduct of the Regimental ceremonies.

Qualification required under direction of the Regimental Commander in the demonstration of correct knowledge of principles and action in the following details of *trench warfare* correctly demonstrated as elements of a stated field situation.

1. The passage from open to trench warfare.
   (a) The seizing of advantageous terrain.
   (b) The organization of the sector under fire.
2. The defensive organization of a new sector.
3. The conduct of trench routine.
4. Action in being relieved.
5. Action in relieving another regiment.
6. The conduct of various phases of the defense.
7. The offensive.
   (a) The conduct of the raid.
   (b) The conduct of the preparation for the attack.
   (c) The conduct of the assault.
8. The passage from trench to open warfare.

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